

BOROUGH OF MARGATE



ANNUAL REPORT

for 1963

ON THE

Health of Margate

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. L. BROCKLEHURST

M.D. (Lond.) B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

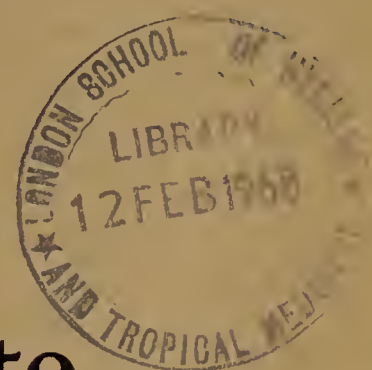
WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

E. BRAZIER M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

AND THE

Meteorological Report



BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for 1963.

G.L.BROCKLEHURST, M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

34 GROSVENOR PLACE, MARGATE.

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BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

MAYOR

Alderman R. L. A. Freebairn-Smith, M.A., J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE - MAY, 1963.

Councillor W. C. H. Milner (Chairman)

Alderman G. A. Kirby

Councillor C. Bradshaw

" T. Dormon

" P. B. Foad

" C. Hoser

" Mrs. M. N. Sankey

" Mrs. D. J. Sharkey

" H. V. Stone

" F. C. Willis (Vice-Chairman)

Town Clerk:

T. F. Sidnell, LL.B.

Medical Officer of Health:

G. L. Brocklehurst, M.D. (Lond.),
B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of
Health (Part-time):

Dorothy N. Ironside, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. Brazier, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

3.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Margate.

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of Margate, for the year 1963.

VITAL STATISTICS:

The Vital Statistics of the Borough show an increase in the population (as estimated by the Registrar General) of some 420 people. An increase in the Birth Rate is shown 17.5 in 1963 as compared with 13.8 in 1962. The total number of live births increased from 571 in 1962 to 616 in 1963. The Death Rate decreased from 13.6 in 1962 to 11.0 in 1963. The Infantile Death Rate was 24.3 compared with 20.9 for England and Wales. Four deaths occurred after the end of the first four weeks of life and under the age of one year. 11.2 per cent of the total live births were illegitimate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

There was little infectious disease during the year.

MALIGNANT:

Once again it must be recorded that the lungs were the commonest organs to be affected by Cancer and accounted for 10 more deaths than in 1962. Evidence of the connection between this and cigarette smoking continues to accumulate.

HOUSING:

The first group of old people's flats and flatlets under warden supervision was opened, and has proved of great benefit to the new tenants. Many of them might have had to go into residential accommodation.

The Council now owns 2,313 dwellings, and further progress was made with slum clearance.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES:

The Health Services provided in the town, through the National Health Service Act, are set out in the report in

some detail; they are available to all the inhabitants and they are adequate.

Mention should again be made of much good work carried out in the Borough during the year by members of the staff of the Health Services operated by the County Council, with particular reference to the many and varied duties performed by Health Visitors, Midwives, Home Nurses, Children's Welfare Officers, District Officers, Domestic and Home Helpers, etc., and also the various voluntary organisations in the town such as the Margate Council of Social Service, W.V.S., Margate Ambulance Corps, Old People's Welfare Committee, the British Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association and many others.

GENERAL:

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my appreciation for their support and encouragement during the year.

My thanks are also due to all members of the local Health Department for the loyal and efficient way in which they have carried out their duties: to my colleagues in other Departments: to the Staffs of the Kent County Health Services and the Regional Hospital Board Services covering the Margate Borough, and to the Medical Practitioners practising in the area, for their willing co-operation and assistance at all times in the public health work of our town.

I have the honour to be Your Worship, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. L. BROCKLEHURST.

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal Medical Officer
No.2 Area, K.C.C.

JULY, 1964.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres):	7,895 (including 963 acres foreshore)
Population:	45,350 (estimated mid-year Home Population)
Rateable Value:	£2,146,876 (1st April, 1963)
Estimated product of a penny rate:	£8,450 (1963/64)

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births:	Legitimate	-	Male	276	Female	271	Total	547
	Illegitimate	-	"	35	"	34	"	69
Rate per 1,000 population:	R.G.						13.5	
	Adjusted Birth Rate						17.5	
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)							11.2	
Stillbirths:	Legitimate	-	Male	4	Female	3	Total	7
	Illegitimate	-	"	1	"	1	"	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths							14.4	
Total Live and Stillbirths							625	
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)							15	
	(14 Legitimate and 1 Illegitimate)							
Infant Mortality Rates:								
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births							24.3	
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births							25.5	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births							14.4	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)							17.8	
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)							16.2	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)							30.4	
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) No. of deaths							Nil	
Deaths	Male	420	Female	415	Total	835		
Death Rate	R.G.	18.4	Adjusted Death Rate	11.0				

GENERAL INFORMATIONArea:

Excluding foreshore, 6,932 acres.

The Charter of Incorporation for the Borough of Margate was granted on the 29th July, 1857, since when four Extension Acts and Orders have been passed, viz:- 1877, 1894, 1913 and 1935 when the increased areas were respectively:-

	Acres
1877	955
1894	1,549
1913	2,463
1935	7,895
(including 963 acres foreshore)	

Population:

The Registrar's estimated population mid-year 1963 is given as 45,350.

Physical Features and General Character of the District:

Margate is situated on the North-East coast of Kent in the Isle of Thanet, 72 miles from London and 16 miles from Canterbury.

Climate, Soil, etc.

The climate is bracing and the district is justly recognised as being the healthiest area in England.

The East end of the Town is built between two valleys, and Westbrook, Westgate-on-Sea and Birchington are built on the chalk formation, and owing to this and the general undulation of the ground the whole town is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage.

The sea front is nine miles in length, of which seven are promenades. There is a large number of excellent hotels and boarding houses in the town.

Birth Rate:

The number of births registered during the year was 625 (316 males and 309 females), and of this total 9 were stillbirths (5 males and 4 females). There were 71 illegitimate births (36 males and 35 females).

The total live birth rate is 13.5 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 17.5 per 1,000) and the rate of illegitimate live births is 1.5 per 1,000 estimated population.

The above figures show an increase of 33 legitimate live births on the figures for last year, and an increase of 12 in the number of illegitimate live births.

Death Rate:

The number of deaths registered during the same period was 835 (420 males and 415 females). These figures are reached after deducting deaths of persons normally resident outside the town and adding the deaths of persons normally resident in the town who died outside the district.

The total death rate is 18.4 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 11.0 per 1,000).

The principal causes of death were

Malignant Disease	141
Heart Disease	304
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	123
Pneumonia	45
Bronchitis	43
Violence	37

Of the total number of 835 deaths 531 were of persons over the age of 70 years.

<u>Comparative Figures:</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>MARGATE</u>
Provisional Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	18.2	17.5
Provisional Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	17.3	14.4
Death Rate (per 1,000 pop- ulation)	12.2	11.0

For the whole of England and Wales the live births registered exceeded the deaths by 283,792 and the estimated total population, as at 30th June 1963, was 47,124,000 an increase of 317,000 over the estimate for 1962.

Malignant Disease:

This, as usual, is one of the principal causes of death.

36 males and 3 females died from cancer of the lung or bronchus, an increase of 10 on last year's figures.

All the evidence available demonstrates the causal connection between smoking and lung cancer. Increase of smoking by children of school age and young adults, practically all of whom smoke cigarettes, seems to be unchecked: the assumption therefore is that the occurrence of this deadly form of cancer will tend to arise at an earlier age and more commonly.

Infantile Mortality:

Of the number of infants who died under the age of one year 9 were males and 6 were females. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 24.3 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rate for the year for England and Wales was 20.9 per 1,000 live births and was the lowest ever recorded in this country. It was 0.7 per 1,000 below that for 1962.

The causes of death were:-

Congenital Defects	1
Prematurity	2
Respiratory failure associated with time of birth	5
Birth Injury	2
Respiratory Infection	2
Intestinal Obstruction	1
Heart Disease	1
Accident	1

Maternal Mortality:

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1900	20.4	13.8	169
1910	15.9	11.1	93
1920	24.5	12.7	68
1925	15.7	10.8	40
1935	11.3	10.9	52
1936	11.8	12.2	56
1937	10.9	12.7	52
1938	11.8	11.1	24
1939	11.3	11.6	25
+ 1940	12.3	17.1	41
+ 1941	13.9	16.7	11
+ 1942	14.7	18.9	34
+ 1943	15.0	20.1	50
1944	18.5	18.7	43
1945	18.1	16.0	39
1946	20.2	13.0	42
1947	19.5	14.0	30
1948	13.4	11.5	38
1949	14.5	13.3	29
1950	13.5	14.0	31
1951	12.2	15.9	28
1952	13.3	13.2	29
1953	16.4	12.1	28
1954	16.2	13.4	31
1955	14.9	8.9	21
1956	16.8	10.0	34
1957	18.5	9.5	24
1958	16.5	12.2	14
1959	12.6	12.0	14
1960	11.9	12.4	15
1961	13.5	12.3	23
1962	13.8	13.6	17
1963	17.5	11.0	24

+ During these years the population was very greatly reduced and the decrease was chiefly amongst young people. Statistical figures, therefore, cannot be compared with normal years.

Deaths of "Residents" in Margate whether occurring in
or beyond the District during 1963.

	Males	Females
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
2 Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3 Syphilitic disease	-	-
4 Diphtheria	-	-
5 Whooping Cough	-	-
6 Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8 Measles	-	-
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	-
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	4
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	36	3
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	13
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	31	37
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	5
16 Diabetes	2	2
17 Vascular Lesions of nervous system	50	73
18 Coronary disease, angina	107	54
19 Hypertension with heart disease	8	11
20 Other heart disease	42	82
21 Other circulatory disease	21	26
22 Influenza	-	2
23 Pneumonia	19	26
24 Bronchitis	33	10
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	5	2
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	6	-
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31 Congenital malformations	3	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	30
33 Motor vehicle accidents	5	8
34 All other accidents	5	12
35 Suicide	3	4
36 Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All Causes	420	415

		Males	Females
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	9 8 1	6 6 0
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	7 6 1	4 4 0
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	6 5 1	4 4 0
Live Births	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	311 276 35	305 271 34
Still Births	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	5 4 1	4 3 1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.(1) Staff of Health Department

Medical Officer of Health and Meteorologist for the Borough of Margate, Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Ramsgate, and the Urban Districts of Broadstairs and Herne Bay; and Principal Medical Officer, Area No.2, Kent County Council.	: George L. Brocklehurst, : M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., : L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) for the Boroughs of Margate and Ramsgate, and the Urban Districts of Broadstairs and Herne Bay; and Assistant County Medical Officer, Kent County Council.	: Dorothy N. Ironside, M.B., : Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act.	: + E. Brazier, M.R.S.H., : M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act.	: + A.M.R. Jones, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors and Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act.	: + L. Whiteley, M.A.P.H.I. : + D. G. Banks, M.A.P.H.I. : + S. C. Clark, M.R.S.H., : M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Clerk.	: E. A. Price.
Clerks.	: Mrs. B. J. Osborn. : Mrs. C. A. Perkin. : Miss T. Clark (Resd.20/9/63). : Miss J. M. Eteen (Apptd.23/9/63).
Meteorological Observer (part time).	: O. H. Corble.
Disinfectors, Rodent Operators and Mortuary Attendants.	: S. Deaves. : G. Smallpiece. : J. Setterfield (Apptd.28/1/63).
+ Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.	

(2) Maternity and Nursing Homes:

Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, provides for the registration of nursing homes and maternity homes.

Under the Act the term "Nursing Home" does not include any hospital or premises maintained or controlled by a Government Department, Local Authority, or by any other body or persons constituted by Special Act of Parliament or incorporated by Royal Charter.

At the end of 1963 there were 7 nursing homes on the register consisting of 6 for general nursing and 1 for maternity nursing.

No orders were made during the year refusing registration.

(3) Local Health Services for the Area:(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory Service continues to carry out pathological and bacteriological work for the Corporation and Medical Practitioners in the town.

The examinations undertaken include throat swabs, blood, sputum, material in cases of food poisoning etc.

In addition to the above there is a laboratory at the Margate General Hospital under the supervision of H. Sterndale Esq., M.D.(Lond.) M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(b) Ambulance Facilities:

The Kent County Council is the responsible Authority for the provision of an Ambulance Service throughout the County, and the services provide for the carrying of both walking and sitting cases and patients can be moved to any part of the British Isles.

The Kent County Council took over the sole responsibility for the ambulance services in Thanet on the 30th September, 1951.

On the 7th September, 1963, a new Ambulance Station situated in the grounds of Haine Hospital, was brought into operation and serves the needs of the Thanet area. This new station operates 18 ambulances, all of which

are equipped with radio-telephone apparatus, making possible the quick diversion of ambulances to meet emergencies, and also enabling the maximum use to be made of vehicles during each journey.

The following statistics supplied by the County Medical Officer give particulars of the patients carried, lengths of journeys, etc., from the Station at Haine. These figures include Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

Number of patients carried	58,030
Number of journeys	8,928
Number of emergency cases	1,592
Mileage	210,693

The Hospital Car Service was called upon on 3 occasions during the year.

(c) Domestic Help Service.

The Domestic Help Service is administered by the Kent County Council. It assists an average of 275 sick and aged persons each week in Margate Borough, and there are at present 44 domestic helpers engaged on this work.

In addition, the Kent County Council now administers the following services which are run in conjunction with the Domestic Help Service:-

(i) Family Care Service:

During the year 14 families have been provided with this service. Help is given when the mother has been admitted to hospital, or in certain cases of desertion where 2 or more children in the home are under school leaving age. This service is only provided for a maximum period of 3 months.

(ii) Family Welfare Service:

This is entirely a free service, provided for specified 'problem families'. In cases where help is considered to be needed a helper is allocated to the home to train the mother in the care of her children, budgeting, cooking and general household duties. During the year 4 families have been assisted.

(iii) Evening Service:

Eight elderly persons have been provided with evening service to fill hot water bottles, etc., and help them safely to bed.

(iv) Night Service:

Two aged, acute sick persons have been provided with all night help.

(d) Health Visiting and School Health Service.

These have been maintained as before and the total number of Health Visiting Staff is 5.

(e) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following tables give particulars of the various treatment centres and clinics operated by the Kent County Council.

Treatment Centres and Clinics	Days	Sessions Times
<u>MATERNITY CLINICS:</u>		
<u>Ante-Natal</u>		
King Ethelbert Clinic	Tuesday	2.30 p.m.
<u>CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:</u>		
College Road Clinic	Tuesday & Thursday	2.00 p.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	Wednesday	2.00 p.m.
Birchington Clinic	Monday	2.00 p.m.
Garlinge Clinic	Friday	2.00 p.m.
<u>DENTAL (Mothers & Children):</u>		
College Road Clinic	By appt.	
<u>SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE:</u>		
<u>Minor Ailment Clinic</u>		
College Road Clinic	Friday	9.00 a.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	Wednesday	9.00 a.m.

(f) Specialist School Clinics.

Attendance at these County Council Clinics is by appointment only, application for treatment being made to the County Medical Officer.

Clinics	Address of Centres
Child Guidance	The Towers, Canterbury.
Ophthalmic)	College Road Clinic,
Orthopaedic)	Margate.
Speech Defects	Mortimer House, Margate.
Lip Reading for the Deaf	College Road Clinic,
	Margate.

(g) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

A comprehensive domiciliary midwifery service is available and the number of midwives in the Borough employed by the Kent County Council is 4.

(h) District Office.

The Kent County Council have established a District Office at Mortimer House, Hartsdown Road, Margate, where enquiries in the first place can be made with regard to any County Council Health Services.

(4) Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board:

The following Clinics are administered by the Hospital Management Committee of the Regional Hospital Board.

Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
<u>Chest Clinic:</u>		
Margate General Hospital	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.
<u>Mass Radiography Unit:</u>		
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	Thursday	2.30 p.m.

Clinic	Sessions Days	Times
Special Clinic for Treatment of Venereal Diseases:		
Margate General Hospital	Friday (Women)	10.00 a.m.
		to
		11.00 a.m.
	Friday (Men)	11.00 a.m.
		to
		12 noon.

In addition to the above, clinics are operated at the Margate and Ramsgate General Hospitals for all types of illness.

Infectious Disease.

The Infectious Disease Hospital at Haine has ample ward and cubicle accommodation for all types of serious infectious disease. It has also been found possible to admit cases of minor infectious disease when various circumstances have rendered it necessary for the patients to be removed to hospital.

Smallpox.

Arrangements have been made by the Regional Hospital Board for smallpox patients to be admitted to The River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

(5) Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The prevalence of infectious disease is uniformly distributed throughout the wards of the town. This is due to the fact that there is no large industrial area or congested residential area confined to any one ward.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever:

There were 40 cases of scarlet fever, 29 of which occurred amongst school children. At no time was there an epidemic in any school or district of the town. The disease was of a mild type generally. There were no 'return cases' during the year.

Diphtheria:

No cases were notified during the year.

Enteric Group:

No cases were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection:

2 cases were notified during the year.

Encephalitis:

No cases were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis:

No cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery:

There were 44 cases of dysentery occurring sporadically throughout the town during the year.

Pneumonia:

No cases were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning:

13 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Apart from one small outbreak, the cases occurred in individual families.

Erysipelas:

2 cases of erysipelas were notified during the year.

Measles:

There was an extensive epidemic of measles during the year, 792 cases being notified, one of which was admitted to hospital. All cases were of a mild character.

Whooping Cough:

Vaccination seems to have brought this disease under control and only 26 cases were notified during the year. This must be considered satisfactory when it is remembered that whooping cough was a very serious illness to children in the past.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

No cases were notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

No cases were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis:

There were 13 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 9 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, and there were 2 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and no action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Scabies:

Facilities are provided for the treatment of cases of scabies at the Disinfecting Station. Treatment can be carried out by the Health Visitors and the patient's clothing and bedding can also be disinfected.

Miscellaneous:

Non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as chickenpox, mumps, etc., are notified by the parents and school teachers. These cases are visited as far as time will permit by the school nurses, and if a doctor is not in attendance, advice is given as to the care of the patient, isolation, etc.

Immunisation:Diphtheria:

487 children were given a primary course of injections during the year, and 677 children received a reinforcing injection.

Whooping Cough:

480 children were given a primary course of injections during the year.

Vaccination:Poliomyelitis:

The following are the poliomyelitis vaccination figures for 1963 based on the return submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Year	2 Inject- ions (SALK)	3rd Dose (SALK & ORAL)	4th Dose (SALK & ORAL)	3 Orals (Complete Course)
			499	
1963	15	-	-	48
1962	7	14	-	333
1961	-	22	-	52
1957--1960	1	22	-	48
1943--1956	9	31	-	45
1933--1942	4	11	-	37
Others	6	21	-	37

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1963.

Disease	Total cases notified +	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths +
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	40	19	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	45
Dysentery	44	28	-
Food Poisoning	13	1	-
Erysipelas	2	1	-
Poliomyelitis:-			
Paralytic	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-
Encephalitis:-			
Infective	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	-
Measles	792	1	-
Whooping Cough	26	-	-
Tuberculosis:-			
Pulmonary	13	-	2
Non-pulmonary	9	-	-

+ = For analysis under age groups see separate tables.

Tuberculosis

Age Period	New cases notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 14	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
15 to 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 44	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 to 54	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
55 to 64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	3	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
TOTALS	7	6	2	7	1	1	-	-

In addition to the above new cases notified 14 cases were brought to notice other than Form "A" notifications.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>
Transferred into Area	14	0
Restored to Register	0	0

Deaths from Infectious diseases occurring during 1963.

[illegible]

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1963 in Margate.

	Udr 1 yr.	1 udr 2	2 udr 3	3 udr 4	4 udr 5	5 udr 10	10 udr 15	15 udr 20	20 udr 35	35 udr 45	45 udr 65	65 and over
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	4	4	24	5	1	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery	1	3	3	2	5	20	2	2	3	1	2	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	3	4
Poliomyelitis:- Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis:- Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	19	54	84	94	102	416	16	4	3	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	2	3	1	2	10	1	3	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:- Pulmonary	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	3	3
Non-pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	4	2

Factories Act, 1961.Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	40	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7's enforced by the Local Authority	224	57	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) (Building sites)	12	12	-	-
Total	258	109	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Ins- pector	By H.M. Ins- pector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp- erature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	9	-	-	-

Part VIII of the ActOutwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	19 (Satisfactory)
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	3 (Satisfactory)
Artificial Flowers	2 (Satisfactory)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.Water Supply:

The whole of the Borough of Margate is within the statutory water supply area of the Thanet Water Board set up by the provisions of the Kent Water Act, 1955, and upon which Board Margate Borough Council has seven representatives.

Generally speaking, water for the Borough is supplied from the Board's Pumping Station at Wingham, fifteen miles south-west from Margate, and Sparrow Castle Pumping Station near Acol in Thanet. During time of peak summer demand Dane Pumping Station in Margate is also used. All sources consist of wells and adits abstracting water from the underground chalk, the only treatment being sterilisation by means of chlorine. Occasionally, water may be transferred from the Board's other sources in its area but they all draw water from the same geological formation.

The sanitary conditions in the gathering grounds are under constant review as is the quality of the water which is subject to frequent bacteriological and chemical examination. The following are typical analyses of the water and all samples delivered into supply submitted were reported by the laboratories as of high organic purity and considered wholesome and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Analysis of a sample of raw water taken from No.3 Well, Wingham Pumping Station on the 6th June, 1963.

Chemical results in parts per million.

Appearance	Clear and bright
Turbidity	Nil
Colour	Nil
Odour	Nil
pH	7.2
Free Carbon Dioxide	28
Electric conductivity	625
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	430
Chlorine present as Chloride	60
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	225
Hardness: Total	280
Carbonate	225
Non-carbonate	55
Nitrate Nitrogen	7.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000
Oxygen absorbed	0.10
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000
Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals (Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead)	Absent

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of very satisfactory quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 13th June, 1963.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from Disinfection Station, St. John's Road, Margate, on the 28th February 1963, for bacteriological examination.

Probable numbers per 100 ml.

Coliform bacilli. Bact. coli (type I)

0

0

(Signed) A. L. FURNISS.

Director, Public Health Laboratory Service.

Analysis of a sample of raw water taken from Sparrow Castle Pumping Station, Birchington, on 2nd September 1963.

Chemical results in parts per million.

Appearance	Clear and bright
Turbidity	Less than 3
Colour	Nil
Odour	Normal
pH	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	36
Electric conductivity	640
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	450
Chlorine present as Chloride	48
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	235
Hardness: Total	295
Carbonate	235
Non-carbonate	60
Nitrate Nitrogen	11
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000
Oxygen absorbed	0.15
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000
Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals (Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead)	Absent

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality.

These results indicate a water which from the aspect of the chemical analysis is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) ROY C. HOATHER.

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 10th September, 1963.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from tap over sink, Birchington Library, on 18th December 1963, for bacteriological examination.

Probable numbers per 100 ml.

Coliform bacilli. Bact. coli (type I)

0

0

(Signed) A. L. FURNISS.

Director, Public Health Laboratory Service.

The total number of samples taken during the year was 18 for bacteriological analyses and 12 for chemical analyses.

The number of houses that have a direct water supply is 16,000 approximately, and 4 houses share standpipes.

Public Health Act, 1936 - Public Swimming Baths:

There are no public swimming baths in the town.

Drainage and Sewerage:

The Borough is drained as far as Margate is concerned on the combined system, with a sea outfall at Foreness Point. Westgate is drained on a separate system, the sewage being pumped into the Margate system, and Birchington is also drained on a separate system, the effluent being treated at the disposal works on the marshes beyond Minnis Bay and discharged into the sea. In both outfalls the discharge takes place on the ebb-tide, and the effluent is carried

clear away from the foreshore.

Two outfall sewers 30" x 42" diameter, discharge into deep water 600 yards from the shore at Foreness Point. The screened sewage is carried away by a strong north-easterly current at the edge of Longnose Spit; a storage culvert retains the sewage between tides. Improved screening and pumping plant is now installed in an extension of the existing Pumping Station.

From Foreness Point to Newgate Gap a large new culvert has been constructed and further extension of this scheme will be carried out during the coming year.

A new Pumping Station is to be constructed at King Street as the present plant and buildings are at the limit of their useful life.

Refuse Collection and Disposal:

This branch of public service is one which requires careful handling, owing to varying quantities produced through seasonal fluctuation.

A general weekly collection is made, but large establishments, such as principal hotels, are cleared during the season more frequently.

Fish offal is collected upon request of the tradesmen, at a charge based upon actual cost of collection, but no charge is made for its disposal.

In 1939, the Refuse Destructor was modernised by the installation of mechanical handling and separating machinery, and all refuse is now dealt with by incineration. Further alterations at the Destructor for the improvement of working conditions for the men and the better disposal of the refuse were completed in 1948, the machinery being converted to electric drive instead of steam and trough grates with mechanical clearance of clinker instead of hand-raking are now in operation. A dust extraction plant has now been installed.

Waste paper, bones, tins and other metals are separated out from the refuse and sold as salvage. The salvage equipment includes a magnetic device for metals and tins separation. The tins are baled mechanically, other salvageable

items are removed manually from a conveyor picking belt. The appreciable income thus derived helps to keep down the cost of refuse disposal. Paper is sold unsorted.

In order to ascertain the exact cost of collection and disposal per ton, and to keep strict records of the actual quantities dealt with a weighbridge is provided at the Refuse Destructor, with a capacity of 20 tons, and the resulting costs, bearing in mind the length of haul from point of collection to the Destructor, indicate that the work is effected economically.

Home Safety:

Mr. E.F. Sinclair-St.Clair, the Road and Home Safety Officer, gave lectures with regard to home safety on the same lines as last year.

Lectures were given to adult classes as well as to school children, and a poster competition was held in the schools.

Towards the end of the year Mr. Sinclair-St. Clair left to take up another appointment. Mr. H. Vincent was appointed to fill the vacancy.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

The inspection of houses in multiple occupation which was started at the end of 1962 was continued throughout the year and 235 dwellings were inspected and details recorded. Early in the year it was considered that sufficient information had been obtained to propose a standard which was acceptable to the Council. The actual number of houses of this type is not known and never will be known as premises change from boarding houses to houses in multiple occupation and vice versa rapidly.

Formal notices were served; in one case resulting in the occupiers being evicted and the house becoming vacant. Informal action was taken in a number of cases mainly dealing with lack of sinks and space heating. The results will not be known for another year or so. Where tenants were quite satisfied and the lack of amenities was considered minor no action was taken. In many of these cases the rooms were let to single women or to friends or relatives (married sons and daughters, etc.)

Large properties over 60 years old were given priority as it is in these houses that unsuitable and unsatisfactory accommodation with lack of amenities are found. One property was found to contain some 22 units of habitation.

From these inspections other information was obtained such as probable life of the property, suitability of conversion into proper self-contained flats, underground rooms, etc.

During November the Underground Rooms Regulations were adopted by the Council but no special survey of such rooms was considered necessary as sufficient information was being obtained during the inspection carried out for the reasons mentioned above.

Underground rooms in five buildings were formally reported upon for closure during the year.

The number of houses improved rose to ⁷³~~74~~ and on this occasion the number of tenanted properties was greater than the number of owner/occupier houses.

In addition to a canvass a publicity van from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government visited the town for five days in September.

The total number of houses improved during the last 7 years amounts to 432 - an average of 62 per annum.

The number of complaints or requests to call were about the same as in previous years. The requests were mainly for advice rather than of complaint. From April to mid-September priority was again given to food premises. All complaints of food were dealt with in a matter of hours.

Despite advice given by the Health Inspectors for many years and also by the food manufacturers, far too little attention was again given to rotation of stock. However only two cases had to be referred to the Magistrates.

Visits made under:-

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
<u>Housing Acts</u>		
Re-housing	169	26
Overcrowding	35	93
Section 9	130	205
Sections 16 and 18	30	58
Houses in Multiple Occupation	235	234
Section 42	26	170
Loans and Improvement Loans	107	64
Improvement Grants - Discretionary	65	76
Standard	197	174
Canvass for Grants	106	4
Certificates of Disrepair	-	-
Underground Rooms	55	25
Demolitions	17	8
<u>Food and Drugs Act, etc.</u>		
Unsound Food	215	20
Sampling	125	5
Shops (general inspections)	132	169
Snack Bars, Restaurants, Clubs, etc.	250	58
Private Hotels and Boarding Houses	100	53
Ice Cream Regulations	40	5
Ice Cream Sampling (Bacteriological)	79	-
Canteens and Stalls	32	-
Food Factories	29	4
Water Sampling	13	-

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
<u>Factories Act</u>		
Bakehouses (W.P.)	13	1
Factories (W.P.)	44	18
Factories (N.P.)	40	5
Outworkers	8	1
Building Sites	12	1
<u>Meat Regulations</u>		
Slaughterhouse	75	2
Butchers' Shops	28	8
<u>Milk and Dairies Regulations</u>		
Dairies and Distributors' Premises	80	15
Sampling (including washed bottles)	146	1
<u>Animal Boarding Establishment Act</u>	9	15
<u>Diseases of Animals Act</u>	24	5
<u>Merchandise Marks Act</u>	30	1
<u>National Assistance Act</u>	33	25
<u>Pests Act</u>	147	48
<u>Pets Act</u>	7	-
<u>Shops Act</u>	107	3
<u>Water Act</u>	12	17
<u>Miscellaneous (unclassified)</u>	752	170
<u>Hairdressers</u>	3	1
Total Inspections	4,884	
Total Re-inspections	2,878	

NOTICES SERVED

Number of Notices and Letters sent with respect to Public Health matters: 1,236

Action under Statutory Powers: 18

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT, 1963.HOUSES

Cleansed and redecorated	9
Yards paved	12
Vermin, including cockroaches, eradicated	18
Floors renewed or repaired	36
Walls and/or ceilings repaired or renewed	71
Window frames and/or sashes repaired, renewed or enlarged	31
Houses where windows reglazed	11
Houses where sashcords renewed	9
Doors, stairs, etc. repaired or renewed	19
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	20
Roofs repaired or renewed	75
Rainwater pipes or gutters repaired or renewed	23
Dangerous walls and chimney stacks, etc. rebuilt	6
Chimney stacks, etc. repaired or rebuilt	6
Woodworm treated	6
New sinks provided	20
New draining boards provided	5
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	5
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	20
Damp proof courses or walls treated to prevent dampness	25
Brickwork wholly or partly repointed or rendered	21
Houses painted externally	10
Ventilated larders provided	3
Dustbins supplied	12
Hot water cisterns repaired or provided	-

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

Personal washing facilities provided	11
Suitable cooking facilities provided	2
Food storage facilities provided	5
Artificial lighting provided	3
Additional W.C. accommodation provided	3
Space heating provided	4
Sinks and draining boards provided	7
Miscellaneous work carried out	2

DRAINAGE, ETC.

Number of premises where drainage was partly or wholly reconstructed or repaired	18
New inspection covers and frames provided	7
Defective soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	8

DRAINAGE, ETC. (Cont'd.)

Drains or sewers unstopped and cleansed	30
New gullies fixed	5
Cesspools abolished	1
New water closets constructed	5
W.C. pans provided and fixed	22
W.C. seats provided	6
New cisterns fixed	16
Flush pipes fixed or repaired	1
Premises redrained	1

FACTORIES, INCLUDING BUILDING SITES.

Cleansed	3
Sanitary accommodation made suitable	6

RESTAURANTS, ETC.

Kitchens, food stores and/or plant cleansed	2
Kitchens improved or reconstructed	2
Water heating apparatus provided	4
Hand washing facilities provided	3
New sinks provided	2
Miscellaneous work carried out	9
Bins provided	25

HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, CLUBS, ETC.

Food rooms disconnected from W.C.	4
Kitchens cleansed and/or put in repair	10
Wash-hand basins and hot water supplied	3
Bins provided	8

FOOD STORES AND SHOPS.

Cleansed and redecorated	8
Miscellaneous work carried out to comply with Food Regulations	12
Hot water system	1
Water heating apparatus provided	2
Wash-hand basins with hot and cold water provided	6
Bins provided	2
Wall tiled	1
New sinks provided	1

RODENT CONTROL.

Premises and lands treated for mice	74
Premises and lands treated for rats	231

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Abated	4
--------	---

NOISE NUISANCES.

Abated	4
--------	---

SHOPS ACT.

Space heating provided	5
------------------------	---

GENERAL.

Overcrowding abated	3
Accumulations of rubbish removed	46
Nuisances abated from keeping animals	1
Wasps nests destroyed	84
Other infestations dealt with	31
Dirty premises cleansed	-

DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected	37
Number of articles treated	154

HAIRDRESSERS.

Cleansed	1
Repairs carried out	1

WORK CARRIED OUT WITH ASSISTANCE OF IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(Repairs and incidental work not recorded in above tables)

See pages 51 and 52.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS 1963.

<u>Description</u>		<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
			lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
<u>MEAT</u>						
<u>Pigs</u>						
127	Livers	Cirrhosis/Parasitic/ Hepatitis	508			
5	Hearts	Pericarditis	13			
6	Hearts and Pairs Lungs	Pericarditis/ Pleurisy	15			
362	Pairs Lungs	Pneumonia/Pleurisy/ Congestion	724			
4	Plucks	Pleurisy/Pneumonia	26			
14	Kidneys	Hydronephrosis and Abscess	10			
6	Mesenteric Fats	Parasitic	6			
1	Set Intestines	Inflammation	10			
1	Udder	Mastitis	15			
1	Intestine and Stomach	Abscess	10			
6	Heads	Abscesses	92			
74	"	Tuberculosis	904			
2	Carcases and Offal	Septicaemia	300			
1	Leg and Trimmings	Injury	15			
2	Fores and Head	Abscesses	41			
2	Hocks and Foot	Injury and Bruising	11			
2	Loins, Kidneys and Trimmings	Injury	14			
				24	0	26
<u>Home Killed</u>						
	Pork	Abscess	44			
	Offal	Decomposition	56			
					3	16
<u>Imported</u>						
	Hindquarters of Beef	Tainted Decom- position	396			
	Leg and Loin of Pork	Decomposition	58			
	Offal	"	85			
	Rabbits	"	44			
				5	0	23

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
		lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
<u>FISH AND SHELLFISH</u>					
Smoked Haddock	Decomposition	14			
Skate	"	42			
Halibut	"	15			
Dog Fish	"	28			
Cod	"	21			
Escallops	"	23	1	1	3
<u>MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS</u>					
Ham	Decomposition	46			
Sausages	Sour	5			
Bacon	Decomposition	123			
Pressed Pork	"	30	1	3	8
<u>TINNED FOODS</u>					
Ham	Tins blown or punctured	667			
Corned Beef	" " " "	192			
Luncheon Meat and other Meats	" " " "	528			
Fish	" " " "	71			
Milk Pudding	" " " "	37			
Cream and Milk	" " " "	32			
Fruit and Fruit Juice	" " " "	1,512			
Vegetables	" " " "	338			
Various tinned foods	" " " "	50	30	2	11
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>					
Frozen Foods	Surrendered due to refrigeration failure	214			
Fresh Fruit	Bruised	60			
Salted Peanuts	Contaminated	240			
Ice Cream Mix	Blown	130			
Cereals	Contaminated	4	5	3	4
Various Foods	Surrendered due to fire damage at the shop		57	1	8
Total weight of food inspected and found unsound					
6 tons 7 cwt. 0 qr. 15 lb.					

41.

1963.CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	-	-	-	-	1,543
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	1,543
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	477
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	31.08
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	89
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	5.77

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 101 samples of various foods were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst at Canterbury.

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>In-</u> <u>formal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Almond paste	X 1	1	-	2	2
Beef sausage meat	-	1	-	1	1
Blackcurrent drink	-	1	1	-	1
Break-up block chocolate	-	1	-	1	1
Brytees	-	1	1	-	1
Butter cream cake	X 1	-	-	1	1
Cake fruit	-	1	1	-	1
Casserole meat	-	1	1	-	1
Chicken fritters	-	1	-	1	1
Children's tonic	-	1	1	-	1
Chlorodyne	-	1	1	-	1
Chocolate marzipan	X 1	-	-	1	1
Clotted cream butterscotch	-	1	-	1	1
Cochineal	-	1	1	-	1
Crab paste	-	1	1	-	1
Creamed rice milk pudding	-	1	1	-	1
Creamed sago pudding	-	1	1	-	1
Double cream	-	1	1	-	1
Gee's linctus	-	1	1	-	1
Ginger wine	-	1	1	-	1
Glace cherries	-	1	-	1	1
Glucose with vitamin 'D'	-	1	-	1	1
Honey	-	1	1	-	1
Ice cream	-	7	2	5	7
Instant coffee	-	1	1	-	1
Irish stew	-	1	1	-	1
Iron yeast tablets	-	1	-	1	1
Krusty krums	-	1	1	-	1
Lemonade powder	-	1	-	1	1
Lolly	-	1	1	-	1
Margarine	-	1	1	-	1
Milk	X 2	22	5	19	24
Milk (Channel Islands)	X 1	-	-	1	1
Milk (School)	X 1	8	8	1	9
Mixed cut peel	-	1	1	-	1
Mustard	-	2	2	-	2
Orange and lemon slices	-	1	1	-	1
Peanut spread	-	1	1	-	1
Piccalilli	-	1	1	-	1
Pork sausage meat	-	1	-	1	1
Raspberry milk shake syrup	-	1	1	-	1

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>In</u> <u>formal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Real cream doughnuts	-	1	-	1	1
Rock	-	2	1	1	2
Rum	-	1	-	1	1
Rum and butter sweets	* 1	-	-	1	1
Sago	-	1	-	1	1
Seeded raisins	-	1	-	1	1
Sugar tinted crystals	-	1	1	-	1
Sweet mustard pickle	-	1	1	-	1
Tango orange drink	-	1	1	-	1
Toffee apple mix	-	1	1	-	1
Tomato sauce	-	1	1	-	1
Toothache tincture	-	1	1	-	1
Top of the milk	-	1	1	-	1
Venetia chocolate bar	-	1	1	-	1
Vitcolts	-	1	1	-	1
Whisky	-	4	-	4	4
Xmas pudding	-	1	1	-	1
<hr/>					
TOTAL	8	93	52	49	101

* A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk with regard to the almond paste; the butter cream cake (the description of the commodity was changed); and the rum and butter sweets.

The chocolate marzipan had no English words on the label. No formal action was taken.

The two unsatisfactory milk samples were from bulk consignments. One sample was found to contain penicillin and the second sample was slightly low in non-fatty solids (8.45%) but the fat content was 3.85% and there was no report of added water.

With regard to the Channel Islands milk this was found to be deficient in fat. Arrangements were made for a sample to be taken at the place of production. This was done and a bulking milk figure of over 4% was obtained. The sampling officer for the place of production was informed and samples taken. These on bulking and also subsequent samples taken locally were satisfactory.

The sample (informal) of school milk was found to be slightly deficient in non-fatty solids and the possibility of the presence of added water was confirmed. The vendor and purchaser (Kent Education Committee) were informed. A follow up formal sample taken immediately afterwards was satisfactory.

FOOD SUPERVISION.

571 visits and 292 re-visits were made to food premises during the year. More boarding houses were adapted as holiday or permanent flatlets. Some of the houses are flatlets for about 9 months of the year and revert to boarding houses during the busy season.

All restaurants and snack bars are visited at least once a year, the poorer ones up to eight times.

Boarding houses generally, and many restaurants and cafes, are only in operation a few months of the year. The larger food shops have always been well inspected as they are open all the year round and by and large they are well kept.

Less and less open food is being sold.

Proprietors and managers of food businesses had the usual staffing problems during the busy season.

Milk.

Except during the summer season most of the milk sold is from local producers. There are three H.T.S.T. plants in operation. The plants are satisfactorily and efficiently operated.

81 samples of Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised and Sterilised milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. They were satisfactory, except for 4 samples - 4 failed the Methylene Blue test and 2 the Phosphatase test.

The 2 samples failing both tests were specially taken on a Monday as information was received from neighbouring Authorities that samples taken from this particular dairyman's milk had failed on Mondays.

Samples taken in Margate on other days of the week were satisfactory.

The plant was checked and found to be operating in a satisfactory manner, and although there was no proof there was some indication that some stale milk had been used at weekends.

All further samples taken within and without the Margate area were satisfactory.

32 samples of bottles taken immediately after washing were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for count. They were classified as satisfactory.

Milk sold from grocers shops, etc. is now cartoned instead of bottled.

34 samples of milk were purchased for analysis. 4 were classified as unsatisfactory: 1 contained traces of penicillin, 2 were slightly low in non-fatty solids and 1 was not up to the Channel Islands milk standard. Informal action was taken - see also pages 42 and 43.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, Part III - Licences.

The following licences are in force for five years from date of approval:-

Number of Pasteurisers	3
Number of Dealers:-	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	52
Pasteurised milk	95
Sterilised milk	81

A number of dealers hold licences for both Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Sterilised milk.

Ice Cream.

Not including special flavours and additives - twenty-two different kind of ice creams were on sale in the Borough, seven of them being made locally.

BACTERIOLOGICAL GRADING.

Only Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory.

	No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	% Satisfactory
Local Manufacturers	48	34	6	4	4	85%
National Makes	31	23	7	1	-	96.4%
TOTAL	79	57	13	5	4	88.6%

Of the 79 samples, 9 were classified unsatisfactory, and were due primarily to wrong techniques during sterilization of apparatus and utensils, or to storage for too long once the container had been opened. In each case, once the flaw in procedure had been pointed out and acted upon, satisfactory results were obtained.

3 of the 8 local manufacturers had pasteurising plants and 5 used cold mix powder. 2 of these manufacturers were wholesalers; 7 sold from their own cafes.

There were 16 retailers of soft ice cream, 11 of these selling nationally advertised makes.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953.

7 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, with the following results:-

2 Soft Ices -	averaged a fat content of	7.6%
5 Trade Ices -	" " " " "	7.9%

All were satisfactory.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Some 30 shops were specially visited. No wilful misrepresentations were discovered.

Other Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

These were sausage manufacturing premises and premises used for boiling of hams, etc. As usual all were visited as a routine and were found satisfactory.

Number of registrations:-

Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	35
Boiling of Hams, etc.	27

Meat.

The one slaughterhouse now in use is a modern well-equipped building containing much labour saving machinery. Only pigs are killed and most of them pass to a local bacon factory. 1,543 pigs were killed during the year and every one of them inspected; 51 attendances being made for this purpose.

From the 1st October, 1963, a charge was made at the rate of 9d. per pig inspected.

Details of meat unfit for human consumption will be found on a previous page.

Disposal of Condemned Food.

All unsound food was burnt in the refuse destructor.

Fish Friers.

The premises of all fish friers operating within the district have been kept in a generally satisfactory manner.

Shops Act, 1950 - Temperature.

A large number of shops were visited to ascertain that the provision of Section 38 were complied with. During the very cold weather temperatures were taken and requests made for additional heating in a number of cases. 5 shops were provided with additional heating by the end of the year.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 - Section 3, paragraph 1.

Of the 10 farms of any size in the Borough few employ permanent labour not living quite close to the farms where adequate facilities are available. Only on a few occasions during the year is the labour force gathered at a site some distance from the farm buildings. At this time the normal employees are supplemented by additional casual labour taken on for particular work. The supplementary labour force consists of both males and females, including very young children.

It has been found that the common practice is that the farmer, irrespective of whether he is the owner or occupier, provides a screened latrine, one for each sex when required. Usually this planting or harvesting period does not exceed a month, and never more than a week on any one site. In no instance has it been necessary to request the provision of extra sanitary accommodation.

Offensive Trades.

There are two licensed dealers in rags, bones, etc., within the district and both were kept in a satisfactory manner.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Infestations	Local Authority Property other than Dwelling Houses	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural Property	Business Premises	Total
Notified by occupier	9	204	1	77	291
Discovered by rodent operator	4	21	-	3	28
None found	2	21	-	10	33
Rats	6	131	1	47	185
Mice	1	46	-	20	67
No. of inspections by rodent operators	77	1322	7	471	1877

The 3 Health Department workmen were employed as part-time rodent operatives

Margate has no serious rat problem, and no major infestations were encountered.

33 complaints were completely unfounded.

2 or more adjoining properties were treated as one unit, and 60 properties in 26 blocks were so treated.

£118 was recovered from occupiers of agricultural or business premises. No charge was made for work in private dwelling houses.

Destruction of Rats.

In Sewers. - In April, 1963, 160 inspection chambers of the sewerage system were tested for the presence of rats; this represented about 10% of all the sewer inspection chambers in the town. 12 of the chambers all in 1 area showed "takes", and each side of these were treated concurrently. A subsequent

treatment in September showed very little evidence of a real infestation in this area, although this locality, situated as it is in the older part of the town, is certainly prone to re-infestation at intervals. Treatment carried on from year to year has been effective but not 100% successful yet.

General. - This year even more time has been spent on surveys that have not in all instances confirmed infestations. The proprietors of business premises are becoming more and more aware of the advantages of infestation control in the early stages, and are now tending to ask for a survey on the slightest suspicion of the presence of rodents. Investigations in a number of cases have not confirmed the suspicion, but have proved to be hedgehogs, birds and even bats.

Householders continue to use the service to the full, but as a whole the situation suggests there is no serious rat problem in the town; in fact there seems to be a definite decrease in the rat population.

Factories Act.

Many of the factories and all the larger building sites were periodically visited. Several minor omissions and defects were found and rectified.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, came into operation in 1957, and prohibited (inter alia) the keepers of more than 4 pigs or 50 poultry from feeding their stock with waste foods which have not been boiled for one hour in a plant licensed by the local authority.

All known pig keepers were visited. There were no keepers of 50 or more head of poultry using waste foods.

Two confirmed outbreaks of Anthrax, involving 5 animals, necessitated action by the Local Authority and the disposal of carcasses by burning on the site.

Housing.

108 of the 167 dwellings being provided as the first part of Stage II of the Millmead Road Estate were completed by the end of 1963, including Invicta House (a 15-storey block of 89 self-contained one bedroomed flats). The remaining dwellings

are all under construction and should be completed by mid-1964.

Also completed during the year were the remaining 8 dwellings from Stage I of the Millmead Road Estate, and 4 one-bedroomed flats at St. Anne's Gardens. A further 4 flats at St. Anne's Gardens with 4 similar flats at Balmoral Road, Garlinge, are nearing completion.

Design work for the final stage of the Millmead Road Estate was well advanced by the end of the year, and this development will comprise 138 dwellings mostly in 3-storey blocks; the blocks will include one and two bedroomed flats, and two, three and four bedroomed maisonettes. It is anticipated that this final stage of the Estate will be completed by the summer of 1965.

No. 6, Clarendon Road, formerly held under requisitioning powers and now purchased, is in process of modernisation and conversion into 4 one-bedroomed flats. Work is expected to be completed by mid-1964.

It is anticipated that the 70 prefabricated temporary houses now in use will be vacated and ready for demolition by mid-1965, and the sites will then be subject to redevelopment at a higher density to meet future house building needs. The final stage of the Millmead Road Estate will create the vacancies to effect the necessary rehousings.

The number of dwellings provided by the Council as at 31st December, 1963, was 2,313, viz:-

Pre-war houses	552
Post-war houses and flats	1,691
Temporary houses (prefabs)	70
	<u>2,313</u>

The housing waiting list at 31st December, 1963, numbered approximately 540, of which 190 were appropriate for old folk's accommodation; approximately 165 of the 540 cases were considered to justify housing.

The following Clearance Order was confirmed during the year:-

3 and 5, Albion Road, Birchington. (Demolished).

Three Demolition Orders were made during the year:-

161 and 163, Northdown Park Road, Margate. (Demolished).
Lorne Cottage, 121, High Street, Garlinge.

Closing Orders were made against the following:-

Front and rear rooms at basement level, 9, Charlotte Square, Margate.

Room at basement level, 43, Victoria Road, Margate.

Rooms at basement level, 17, Crow Hill Road, Margate.

Ground floor back addition room and rear rooms at basement level, 17, Albert Terrace, Margate.

Rooms at basement level and rooms on the back addition at first and second floor levels, 14, Dane Hill, Margate.

One Undertaking was given and accepted.

The Compulsory Purchase Orders on Cranbourne Place, Charles Square, Covell's Row and Wellington Gardens Areas had not been confirmed by the end of the year.

The number of genuine enquiries followed by surveys for grant aid increased to 119 and the number of dwellings improved rose to 73.

(a) Discretionary Grants (18 properties) -

Bathrooms constructed	16
Bathrooms with baths built or converted from part of a room	18
Wash hand basins	18
Hot water systems for bath, basin and sink	18
Internal waterclosets	15
Ventilated larders (usually converted from external toilets)	18

(b) Standard Grants (43 properties) -

Baths	35
Bathrooms with baths	7
Wash hand basins	38
Hot water systems	43
Waterclosets	31
Ventilated larders	36

(c) Work carried out at owner's entire cost after inspection and information about the conditions of grant (12 properties) -

Bathrooms	2
Bathrooms with baths	10
Wash hand basins	8
Hot water systems	12
Internal waterclosets	6
Ventilated larders	-

All applicants were given every encouragement and advice, and the best and most economic methods of improvement suggested.

The standard of workmanship continued to be quite satisfactory.

In 16 cases extensive repairs were carried out.

The total cost of a standard grant for all amenities was about £200 and for a discretionary grant, which entails building an addition on, a little over £400.

Rent Act, 1957.

No applications for certificates of disrepair were made.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

107 inspections were made on 96 properties for reports to aid the Committee dealing with loans under the Housing Act, 1958. Where defects of a serious kind were found they were reported to this Committee who issued instructions that these defects must be rectified before the final amount of loan could be granted. This has been found to be a very effective method of getting some houses made fit without the service of a notice of any kind from the Health Department.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Applications were made under the National Assistance Act for the burial of 8 bodies, of which 7 were interred by the local authority.

Borough Mortuary.

148 bodies were received in the Borough Mortuary during the year. Two of the Department's workmen were in attendance at the 142 post-mortems.

Legal Proceedings.

The following cases were referred to the Magistrates:-

Sale of mouldy beefsteak pie. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £15. 15s. 0d. plus £5. 5s. 0d. costs.

Sale of mouldy chicken pie. The defendant entered a plea of guilty and was fined £15. 15s. 0d. plus £6. 0s. 0d. costs.

The following cases of alleged contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, etc., were dealt with by letters of warning from the Town Clerk:-

- (i) Foreign matter in orange drink.
- (ii) Foreign matter in bread.
- (iii) Mouldy steak and kidney pie.
- (iv) Mouldy pork pie.
- (v) Mouldy fondant sponge cake.
- (vi) Mouldy apple strudel.
- (vii) Slug in aerated fruit drink.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1963.1. SUNSHINE.

Shortage of sunshine was a marked feature, the total of 1,528 hours (compared with the average of 1,745) being the lowest for many years. The sunniest month was July, with 244 hours, but the rest of the summer was disappointing, August being particularly dull.

2. PRECIPITATION.

(a) Rainfall, at 2.27 inches, was exactly equal to average, but March, June and November were exceptionally wet. On the other hand, no rain fell in January or February (the figures for those months representing the equivalent of melted snow), and the driest month (December) had only 9% of average rainfall. Showers were frequent, but rarely heavy, the most in a day being 0.82 inches on 28th June. There were only 2 short, sharp thunderstorms.

(b) Snow fell heavily on many days in January and February, forming deep drifts in places, and, with abnormally low temperatures, lay for long periods.

3. FOG.

Fog was recorded on 18 days, but generally cleared quickly.

4. WIND.

Winds were very variable, mainly from S.E. or S.W., but, in the early months, strong E winds contributed to the prevailing low temperatures. Gale force was only recorded on 1 day (November 18th).

5. TEMPERATURE.

The year (like 1962) was marked by consistently sub-average temperatures, November being the only month in which the mean average was reached. In January and February the mean temperatures were as much as 10 degrees below average, and there was the unusual sight of the sea full of pack-ice and the beach several feet deep in frozen foam.

June 12th was the warmest day with 73 degrees (allow maximum for the summer); January 20th and 26th were the coldest days with 22 degrees. On February 5th the grass temperature fell to 13 degrees (19 degrees of frost).

Frost was recorded on the following number of days:-

	<u>Air frost</u>	<u>Ground frost</u>
January	28	29
February	26	27
March	4	6
April	-	4
November	-	2
December	4	13

6. GENERAL.

The usual messages and returns (daily, weekly or monthly as required) were sent to the Meteorological Office, various Corporation Officials, the Water Board and the Press; a number of enquiries were answered from other sources. The charts and data displayed at the Weather Station continued to afford much interest. Help and advice was given to two local Schools on the setting-up of their Weather Stations, notably the Whiteness Manor School for Crippled Boys, which was specially visited for this purpose.

7. THE MONTHLY SUMMARY IS AS FOLLOWS:-

January: One of the coldest months on record, with continuous ground and air frost. Frequent snowfalls, with strong E. winds, caused deep drifting. A few bright days - sunshine 79% of average.

February: Another exceptionally cold month, with continuous frost. Many days with snowfalls, some heavy. Very dull until last week, when succession of bright days brought total sunshine up to average.

March: Changeable. Very cold and dry at first, then milder with much rain, becoming colder again. Average sunshine, but more than twice average rainfall - the wettest March for many years.

April: Mostly wet and unsettled, with rainfall 140% of average. Some bright periods, but sunshine only 83% of average. Fog on 3 days, persisting all day on 24th.

May: Mainly rather dull, but sunny spell at month-end brought sunshine up to 90% of average. Frequent showers, heavy at times, giving total rainfall 151% of average. Cold winds kept temperatures below average.

June: Very unsettled. Frequent showers, heavy at times, with total rainfall nearly twice average. Sharp thunderstorm on 13th. Sunny at first, then mainly dull; sunshine only 77% of average.

July: Another unsettled month, with much cloud until last week, when succession of sunny days brought total sunshine up to average. Heavy rain on 6th, but otherwise light showers, making total rainfall only 60% of average. Cool winds kept temperatures moderate.

August: Dull and unsettled, with sunshine only 72% of average, the lowest August figure for many years. Frequent light showers and sub-average temperatures.

September: Continuing unsettled. Short sunny spell at mid-month but total sunshine only 77% of average. Very wet at first, but then mainly dry.

October: Mainly fair, with a number of warm, sunny days. Total sunshine near average. Heavy rain on 6th, but otherwise dry, with total rainfall much below average.

November: Very wet with rain on 23 days; total 170% of average. Strong SW winds reaching gale force on 18th. Near average sunshine.

December: Very dry, with only 0.17 inches of rain. Mainly very cold with much ground frost, becoming milder over Xmas. Near average sunshine.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Month	Mean Temperature		Rainfall (inches)	Sunshine (hours)
	Max.	Min.		
January	32.7	27.7	0.21	42.0
February	33.7	28.9	0.58	80.9
March	48.6	38.3	2.60	136.7
April	51.8	42.7	1.94	148.2
May	56.8	46.7	2.16	202.8
June	62.1	53.0	2.39	182.9
July	65.3	56.6	1.17	244.2
August	65.9	55.2	2.26	153.2
September	62.3	54.5	1.79	132.2
October	57.3	48.8	1.70	108.4
November	53.1	45.8	4.30	60.7
December	41.8	35.9	0.17	36.3
Total Average	Mean 48.5 51.3		21.27	1528.5
1962 17.24 1684 1961 22.04 1824 1960 30.26 1591 1959 23.55 2029 1958 29.13 1630 1957 17.49 1807 Average 21.25 1745 (1916-1950) (1931-1960)				

